



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

**MUKDEN—Declared Free from Plague.**

On April 17 a telegram was received at the Department of State from the American consul general at Mukden reporting that his consular district was free from plague.

Consul General Fisher had previously reported by letter dated March 13:

The number of deaths from plague in Mukden during the week ended March 11 was 146, as compared with 163 deaths during the week ended March 4, 177 during the week ended February 25, and 221 during the week ended February 18. The number of deaths for March 11 and 12 was 9 and 11, respectively.

Conditions at the other open towns in south Manchuria continue to show improvement. At Kirin the latest reports show an average of 2 deaths a day. At Changchun 147 deaths were reported during the week ended March 9, as compared with 207 during the week ended March 22, 409 during the week ended February 23, and 513 during the week ended February 16. At Tiehling, Kaiyuan, and Liaoyang from 2 to 5 deaths are now reported daily from each. No recent reports are at hand from Fakumen. At Hsinmintun 68 deaths are reported for the week ended March 7, as compared with 74 for the week ended February 28.

The region between Ninguta and Hunchun is reported still free from infection. This is perhaps due to the difficult means of transportation, owing to the heavy snowfall in the district.

The local sanitary department reports a total of 31,432 plague deaths in Manchuria to March 10. Of this number 1,656 deaths occurred at Mukden.

In south Manchuria there appears to be a considerable revival of business. The cart traffic between the interior and the different grain markets along the railway and the river, which was interrupted by the plague epidemic, is now being resumed.

**SHANGHAI—Fumigation of Lighters.**

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, March 14:

The foreign lighter companies at Shanghai have agreed to fumigate their fleets at least once in every three months for the destruction of rats, the work of fumigation to be done under the supervision of this office, and the shipping agents have agreed to employ only fumigated lighters in transferring cargo to vessels loading for American ports. This eliminates the native-owned cargo boats and sampans from the business of lightering, and these were probably the chief source of danger from infection, as they are inhabited not only by entire families, but also by numerous rats and other animals. The fumigation of each boat will be certified to the shipping agent before cargo is taken for American ports.